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Certain Investigation on Latent Fingerprint Improvement through Multi-Scale Patch Based Sparse Representation

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General Note



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ABSTRACT

Latent fingerprint recognition plays a key task for recognizing and convicting criminals in enforcement society. Latent fingerprint pictures area unit a lot of typically than not of poor quality with blurred ridge structure and numerous overlapping patterns. Advance are achieved on developing machine-controlled fingerprint identification system, it's still difficult to realize reliable feature extraction and identification for latent fingerprints attributable to the poor image quality. Before feature extraction, fingerprint sweetening is critical to suppress numerous noises, and improve the clarity of ridge structures in latent fingerprints. Actuated by the

Sheikdavood et al.

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Indian Journal of Engineering, 2016, 13(31), 59-64,

recent success of distributed illustration in image denoising, this paper proposes a latent fingerprint sweetening formula by combining the overall variation model and multiscale patch-based distributed illustration. First, the overall variation model is applied to decompose the latent fingerprint into cartoon and texture elements. The cartoon part with most of the non fingerprint patterns is removed because the structured noise, whereas the feel part consisting of the weak latent fingerprint is increased within the next stage. Second, we have a tendency to propose a multiscale patch-based distributed illustration technique for the sweetening of the feel part. Dictionaries area unit created with a collection of Dennis Gabor elementary functions to capture the characteristics of fingerprint ridge structure, and multiscale patch-based distributed illustration is iteratively applied to reconstruct high-quality fingerprint image. The planned formula cannot solely take away the overlapping structured noises, however additionally restore and enhance the corrupted ridge structures. Additionally, we have a tendency to gift associate degree automatic technique to phase the foreground of latent image with the distributed coefficients and orientation coherence.

Keywords - Latent fingerprint enhancement, sparse representation, multi-scale patch, Gabor transforms function.

1. INTRODUCTION

Although the word latent means hidden or invisible, in modern usage for forensic science the term latent prints means any chance or accidental impression left by friction ridge skin on a surface, regardless of whether it is visible or invisible at the time of deposition. A fingerprint in its narrow sense is an impression left by the friction ridges of a human finger. The recovery of fingerprints from a crime scene is an important method of forensic science. Fingerprints are easily deposited on suitable surfaces (such as glass or metal or polished stone) by the natural secretions of sweat from the glands that are present in epidermal ridges. In a wider use of the term, fingerprints are the traces of an impression from the friction ridges of any part of a human or other primate hand. Deliberate impressions of fingerprints may be formed by ink or other substances transferred from the peaks of friction ridges on the skin to a relatively smooth surface such as a fingerprint card. Fingerprint records normally contain impressions from the pad on the last joint of fingers and thumbs, although fingerprint cards also typically record portions of lower joint areas of the fingers. Human fingerprints are detailed, unique, difficult to alter, and durable over the life of an individual, making them suitable as long-term markers of human identity. They may be employed by police or other authorities to identify individuals who wish to conceal their identity, or to identify people who are incapacitated or deceased and thus unable to identify themselves, as in the aftermath of a natural disaster. Fingerprint analysis, in use since the early 20th century, has led to many crimes being solved. This means that many criminals consider gloves essential.

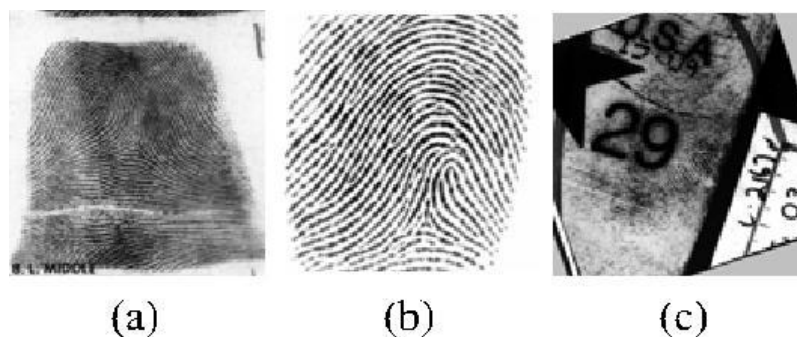


Figure 1 Three types of fingerprints: (a) rolled, (b) plain and (c) latent.

2. LATENT FINGERPRINT

Idle fingerprints have been utilized as an essential proof to distinguish offenders in law authorization organizations for over a century. Before introduction of automated fingerprint identification system (AFIS), inactive fingerprints were physically coordinated

Sheikdavood et al.

Certain Investigation on Latent Fingerprint Improvement through Multi-Scale Patch Based Sparse Representation,
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against already selected full (moved or plain) fingerprints by dormant inspectors to discover the suspects. The rise of AFIS fundamentally enhanced the pace of unique mark recognizable proof and made the inert distinguishing proof against an expansive finger impression database doable. After more than thirty years of improvement, colossal advances have been made on creating AFIS for full print to full print coordinating. In any case, contrasted with the moved and plain fingerprints, inert fingerprints are ordinarily of low picture quality, brought about by hazy edge structure, uneven picture differentiation, and different cover ping examples, for example, lines, printed letters, penmanship styles or even different fingerprints.

Various routines were proposed to exploit this data to improve the low quality fingerprints. A Gabor channel, which is characterized with a sinusoidal plane wave decreased by a Gaussian, can catch the intermittent, yet non-stationary nature of unique finger impression edge structure. Gabor separating is broadly utilized for unique mark upgrade. In this strategy, the nearby edge introduction and recurrence are initially evaluated at every pixel taking into account a nearby neighborhood. At that point a Gabor channel is tuned to the nearby introduction and recurrence and connected on the picture pixel to smother the undesired clamor and enhance the clarity of edge structure. This strategy requires solid estimation of nearby edge introduction and recurrence, which is trying for low quality unique mark. Another intriguing strategy taking into account Brief Time Fourier Change investigation was proposed to perform relevant separating in the Fourier space for unique mark upgrade. The customary one dimensional time-recurrence investigation is stretched out to 2D unique mark pictures for short recurrence examination. The probabilistic evaluations of the closer view area cover, edge introduction and recurrence are at the same time registered from STFT examination. The full relevant data including nearby introduction, recurrence and rakish intelligence is used for unique finger impression improvement.

3. EXISTING WORK

The aggregate variety television models, which go for minimizing the aggregate variety of a picture, have been generally mulled over for picture decay. More often than not, the television model breaks down a picture into two segments: surface and cartoon. The surface segment is portrayed as rehashed, oscillatory and significant structure of little examples. Commotion is described as uncorrelated arbitrary pat-terns. Whatever is left of a picture, i.e., the cartoon segment, comprises of the item tones, sharp edges and piecewise-smooth parts. Proposed a versatile television model to uproot the organized clamors for inert unique finger impression division. They further proposed a versatile directional aggregate variety model by incorporating the neighborhood introduction and scale for unique finger impression division and upgrade. These television based strategies break down dormant picture into composition and cartoon segments. The surface part predominantly comprises of the oscillatory unique mark edge examples while the cartoon segment contains the left undesirable substance, organized clamors. Idle unique mark division and upgrade are performed on the composition segment with the organized clamors uprooted. What's more, the commotion undermined areas are not restored and the extricated unique mark example is normally extremely feeble, which will constrain the execution of inert finger impression distinguishing proof. A word reference based system was proposed to empower solid estimation of edge introduction and recurrence fields and encourage the programmed division and upgrade of inactive fingerprints. The television model was initially connected to uproot the piecewise-smooth and organized commotions. At that point, both coarse and fine edge structure lexicons were learnt from an arrangement of great unique mark fixes and used to recreate the edge structure of idle picture. At last, the introduction and recurrence fields were evaluated with the reproduced fixes and utilized for dormant unique mark upgrade by Gabor sifting. Albeit solid estimation of edge introduction and recurrence can enhance the execution of inert unique mark improvement, there are two natural confinements in these strategies. To begin with, in the areas of high bend, the suspicion of a solitary overwhelming edge introduction is not substantial. Thus, the Gabor channels with settled introduction will be prone to demolish the edge structure and lead to spurious edge antiques. Second, in spite of the fact that the Gabor separating with right introduction and recurrence parameters can function admirably to improve the edge clarity, it neglects to restore the edge structure annihilated by substantial organized commotions.

The fundamental testing issue for inert unique mark upgrade is to uproot different sorts of picture commotions while dependably restoring the undermined districts and improving the edge clarity and subtle elements. Scanty representation on repetitive word reference is a promising system for picture recreation particularly from the boisterous picture. As a capable measurable picture displaying procedure, inadequate representation has been effectively utilized as a part of different picture handling and acknowledgment applications. Propelled by the late achievement of meager representation in picture denoising, this paper proposes an inert unique mark improvement calculation by means of multi-scale patch based scanty representation,

This Comprises of Two Fundamental Stages:

To start with, the television model is utilized to decay inactive picture into cartoon and composition parts. The cartoon part with a large portion of the immaterial substance is disposed of, while the surface segment contains the powerless inactive unique mark and is extricated for further improvement. Second, rather than utilizing Gabor separating, an arrangement of Gabor basic capacities with different parameters are utilized to construct the premise molecules of word reference and the composition part is remade through meager representation for idle unique finger impression upgrade.

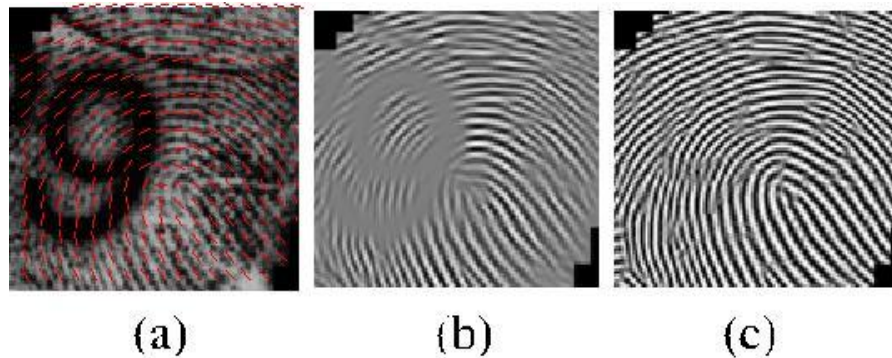


Figure 2 (a) The orientation field and (b) the enhanced latent fingerprint (c) the enhanced latent fingerprint by our method.

The patch size is a basic parameter for unique mark remaking by means of inadequate representation. Vast patch can smother the clamor better while little fix can save the points of interest of edge structure. To accomplish both clamor heartiness and point of interest protecting, we propose a multi-scale patch based inadequate representation by step by step expanding the patch size and word reference scale for iterative reproduction of great unique mark.

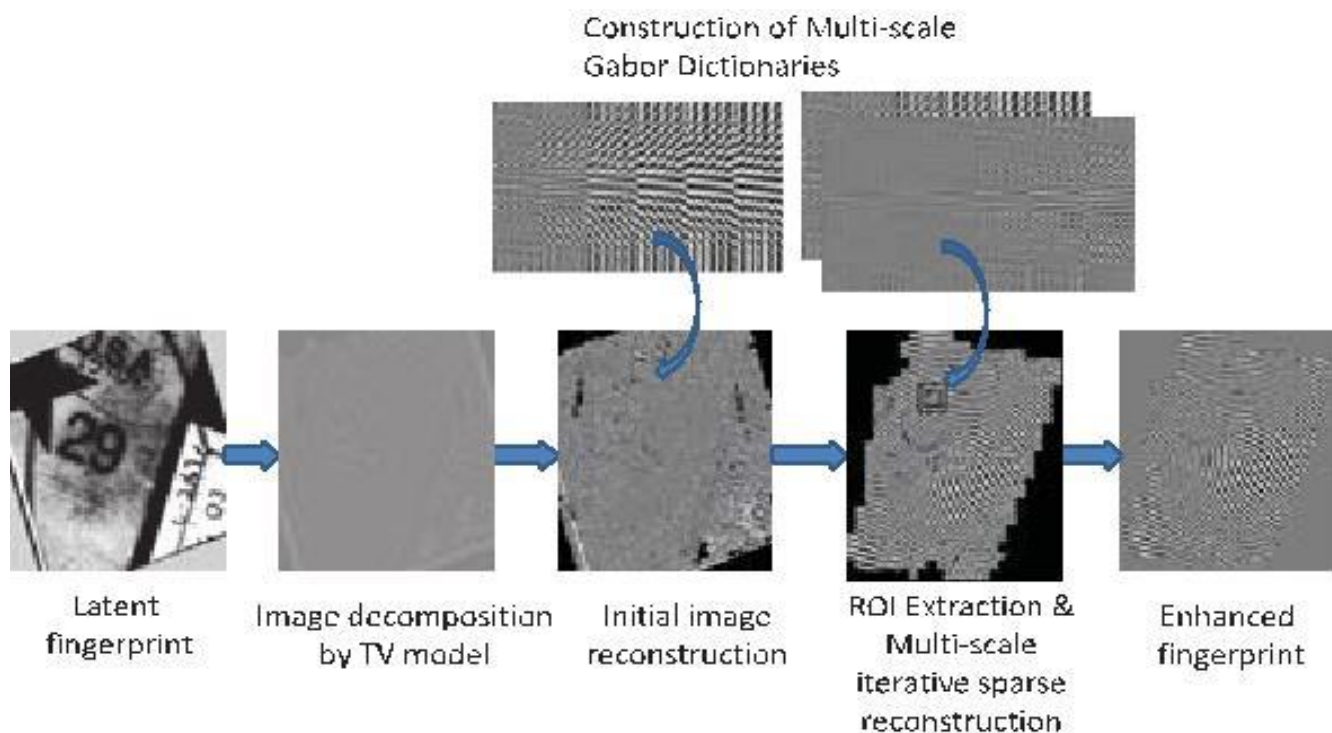


Figure 3 The flowchart of proposed latent fingerprint enhancement algorithm

4. PROPOSED WORK

Our proposed technique is unique in relation to these strategies in two angles. To start with, rather than taking in the lexicon from top notch fingerprints, our strategy creates the word reference ideas with an arrangement of Gabor capacities, which includes a quick understood execution as well as has high adaptively. On the off chance that we change the patch measure, the dictionary molecules can be effortlessly adjusted by fluctuating the scale parameter and the comparing iotas on diverse scales can be created with the same introduction and recurrence parameters. These encourage the multi-scale iterative upgrade by step by step and adaptively expanding the patch size and word reference scale to save the edge points of interest and restore the commotion adulterated districts. Then again, the dictionary gained from the picture patch itself may give different agent edge structures, yet it should be relearned in the event that we change the patch size and the comparing word reference ideas may have diverse edge structures, which confines the use of multi-scale iterative meager representation.

Second, rather than improving the latent unique finger impression with Gabor extrication, our proposed system bit by bit and iteratively recreates the fantastic fingerprints with the inadequate coefficients and Gabor word references. Gabor sifting with altered introduction and recurrence not just neglects to improve the locales of high edge bend with unexpected changes, additionally can't function admirably to restore the edge structure obliterated by substantial organized commotions. As demonstrated in Fig. 2, in spite of the fact that the introductions in the infected range by digit "9" are accurately assessed with the system (see Fig. 2a), the undermined edge structure is not all around restored by Gabor separating (see Fig. 2b). Our proposed multi-scale iterative system can tackle this issue by step by step and adaptively expanding the patch size and word reference scale so that the edge structure in high-shape zone is very much reproduced while the tainted regions are effectively restored.

5. CONCLUSION

In this paper, we have proposed a dormant unique mark upgrade calculation, which viably consolidates the television model and the multi-scale patch based scanty representation for evacuating clamors and enhancing the clarity of edge structure. Each inert picture is deteriorated into toon and surface segments by the television model and the multi-scale patch based meager representation is iteratively connected on the composition part to recreate the astounding unique finger impression picture. The proposed calculation can evacuate different organized commotions as well as can restore and upgrade the undermined unique mark edge structures. Moreover, we have proposed a division technique to remove the return for capital invested veil of inactive picture. Trial results and examinations on testing NIST SD27 database have been displayed to show the viability and predominance of the proposed calculation. Later on works, the proposed calculation can be further enhanced by making utilization of the worldwide edge structure through worldwide improvement.

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